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THE WEEKLY HERALD—published eve., Saurday morning—price 6% cents per copy, or \$3 if per anacta—postages paid, cash in advance.

ADVERTISERS are informed that the circulatio. If the Herald is over THIRTY-KIVE THOUSAND, and increasing fast. It has the largest circulation of any paper in this city, or the world, and is, therefore, the best channel for business men in the city or country. Prices moderate—cash in advance, PRINTING of all kinds executed at the most moderate price, and in the most elegant style.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

"ROPRIETOR OF THE HERALD ESTABLEMMENT, NORTHWEST COURSE TO STATUS AND STREETS.

BOARDING.

SARACEN'S HEAD.

No. 12 Dey street. (adjoining the Franklin Hotel.)

JOSEPH SMITH, law of Worcester, England, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above establishment, and fitted it up in a style second to more. He has also taken care to provide the creature comforts for the inward man.

At 11 o'clock there will always be a sandwich ready, and at any time during the day the following articles will be prepared and served up in a style suitable to the palate of the most fastidious epicares—

mb served on such terms and prices as will aquare with the served on such terms and prices as mb served on the lat of December last, situated in the most fashionable quarter of December last, situated in the most fashionable quarter of City, is now in full operation. The entire front on Broady, between Washington and Waverley Places, has been anyed in suits of apartments, and fure/shed in the most caste all elegant manner for the accommodation of families and singer in the server of the most certainfaction to all who may favor the house with their convex. It will be conducted on the European and Americany. It will be conducted on the European and Americany.

I lante rious, in private parts number of large and sir convenience of large and sir convenience of large and aparlors, the specious and airy halfa, render it a most le reaidance for those visiting the city either on business are.

B. MONNOT, Restaurateur.

MS Im*m B. MONNOT, Restaurateur.

A HOBE'S PATENT
EXTENSION DINING TABLES,
WITH METALLIC SI.DES, long known as the most
dowable, convenient and elegant of Extrassion Tables mann
factured; warranted to run casy constantly, and not to be
affected by dampness or warping of the wood. A large assortment of choice patterns, suited for private parlors, hotals, steamboats, &c., together with a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, always on hand, at the Warercoms, Nolto Grand strest,
corner of Elm, where the public is respectfully invited to call
and examine.

BYENING LINE AT 6 O'U O'K, FOR ALBANY—Passengers, taking this boat will neutring it also of cars agat or west.

A beauty of cars agat or west.

A beauty of a beauty of cars and or west.

A beauty of a beauty of cars and or west.

The Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain R. G. Cruttenden, the Revue de Paris says that a naval reinforcement will be seen timmediately to the Pacific; and adds that it will be accompanied by a scientific commission, charged with a minute examination of the rocks, reets, and other dangers among the Polynessian islands.

The Minister of Finance and the King are said to oppose the project for the conversion of the five per cents.

The Presse says:—We are informed that the Minister of the Marine is at length about to bring in a bill for a new organization of the transatlantue processing to the Pacific; and adds that it will be accompanied by a scientific commission, charged with a minute examination of the rocks, reets, and other dangers among the Polynessian islands.

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BLACK BALL OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—Only
The magnificent and celebrated fast sailing favorite packet
ship EUROPE. Edward G. Furber, commander, will positively sail on Tuesday, the lat of April
For terms of passage, and to secure the best berths, early
application should be made on board, foot of Beekman st, or
to the subscribers. ROCHE, BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, next door to the Fulton Bank, New York.
m30ce

of Mey.

This off rs an excellent opportunity to persons wishing to mend for their friends, residing in that part of Iteland, precluding the trouble and expense of going to 1 iverpool to embark. Contracts for passage, which will be at a moderate rate, must be made previous to the 31st inst., in order to be in time for the treamer of the ist of April, from B-aton.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to mb21 rrc

JOHN HERUMAN, 61 Fout' street.

FOR LIVERPOOL -Regular Packet of the 6th of Arrib- the spleudid Pecket Ship ASHBURTON, H. Huttleston, master, will sail as above, her regular

ug, oth April.
Ageats in New Orleans, Mesurs, Hallin & Woodruff, who
fell promptly forward all goods to their address.
The Regaler Packet Ship LOUISVILLE, Captain Hunt,
rill success the Shanniga, and sail 16th inst.

KETS FOR HAVRE-Second Line -The FICA, F. Hewitt, Master, will sail on the 1st

ACKE IS FOR HAVER - econd Line - The p BALTIMORE. Ed ward Fank, master, will be

FOR MARSEILLES The packet ship GAS

FOR MARSEILLES The packet ship GAS

FOr passage in the cabin, for which there are superior

acc. mmodations, apply 10.

(HA. BERLAIN & PHELPS, or to

marre BOYD & HINCKEN, 9 Toutine Buildings. BLEACHING POWDER.

100 CASKS Boyd's superior Bleaching Fowder, for sale by FER. 8 BRUKES,
Nos. 85 and 7 Noses and 10 Noses 8 Nose 8 Noses 8 No

that first M. Guizot and next M. Salvandy, had provoked by gross personalities the retort of Count Mole.

England.

We have received the London journals of Wednesday, March 5th, from which extracts will be found below. It will be sees that an interesting discussion took place on the resolutions of the committee for regulating the railway bills before Parliament. No other business of importance took place. After a variety of preliminary business, the House went into a discussion on the income tax, which from the tone of the speakers, Mr. Baring, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leading financier of the opposition side, having expressed his approbation of the tax, appears likely to pass without alteration.

British Parliament.—House of Commons, March 5.—Importation of Sugar.—Mr. Tronns-ty had been informed that that day, there had arrived in the port of London samples of sugar from New Orleans, the produce of slave labor. What he wished to know was, whether this sugar, as well as that imported from Louisiana and other slave countries, would be admitted into this sountry upon the same terms as sugar imported from Java and Manilla?

Sir R. Perl said that those countries of the United States in which sugar was produced by slave labor, and admitted into England, were countries with which this kingdom had at present reciprocity treaties. With regard to the arrival announced by the honorable member, he, Sir R. Peel, begged to say, he had had no intimation whatever of it; but he would say, that at present that sugar would not be admissible on the same terms as sugar, the produce of the Countries mentioned by the honorable member. But he would add, that he had no hesitation in saying that sugar, the produce of the United States, would underthe reciprocity treaties, would be admitted under the proposed davantages.

Mr. Thornkly was very glad to hear that announcement from the right honorable baronet, as a new and very extensive trade in sugar was about to be opened with the countries he had named, to which this alt

PIVE DAYS LATER

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Louis Philippe.

DEBATE ON THE SUGAR BILL IN ENGLAND.

THE COTTON MARKET,

The packet ship Louis Phillipe, Capt. Castoff arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed

Our advices by her are six days later from France, and two days later from England. The cotton market in Havre was firm, with considerable sales. We learn, verbally, that there was a slight advance on the 8th, the day the Louis The remark of Sir Robert Peel in the House of

Commons, on the 5th instant, that sugar from this

country would be admitted on the most favorable

The religious excitement in Switzerlaud had not, at the last accounts, resulted in any thing fearful. A great commotion was caused in the Church of Saint Roch in Paris, when one of the Princesses Royal, the Duchess d'Aumale, and the Princess Clementine of Saxe Coburg, were present, by the explosion of a grenade during the sermon of M. L'Abbé Olivier. It appears that some villain had

placed it so as to explode by the pressure of a door in opening, near which it was put. No persons were

killed, only a few being hurt, but a large number

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had fixed upon the 14th of March for the new sugar duties to take effect. No change in the money market at London The French Chamber of Deputies were debating

these funds do not before the 26th of March con-

A scene of unusual violence of temper and personality had been enacted in the Chamber of Deouties, between some half dozen of its members

is not very firmly seated.

The Minister of Commerce has issued a circular notice to the ports of the kingdom, announcing that he had decided, in concert with the Minister of Finance, that henceforth captains of foreign ships shall be at liberty to apply either to the Marine office, the Custom House, their own Consuls, or to the sworn commercial brokers for certificates of their flags, the tonnage of their vessels, the captain's names, the number of their crews, the nature of their cargoes, and their destinations. The signatures of the foreign consuls or commercial brokers are to be verified by the sanitary administration. The captains of French ships may take the same certificate either from the Marine office or from the Custom house. Government whips will continue to receive the same document from the Marine office exclusively.

The Paris Presse has made a discovery that the only object of the English in putting down slavery was to ruin all the colonies of other States, in order to give importance to its own possessions, in which the produce of the earth is obtained by sheans of free labor. The Presse and Mr. Calnoun seem to agree.

wheels.

A great deal is said by the Paris journals of this morning (March 7) about the personalities which took place yesterday in the Chamber of Peers.—
Our contemperaries concur in blaming such

took place yesterday in the Chamber of Peers.—Our contemporaries concur in blaming such manifestations as unworthy of the Chamber, but they are not at all agreed as to their origin. Whilst the Debats, for instance, attacks Count Mole, and declares that his remarks were wholly unjustifiable, M. de Salvandy having in his speech abstained from personalities, and taken high and dignified ground, some of the opposition journals pretend that first M. Guizot and next M. Salvandy, had provoked by gross personalities the retort of Count Mole.

England.

It came very nearly but not quite to blows. Spain continues unsettled. Its new governmen

were nearly trightened to death.

with spirit the secret service money bill. The Dutch government has given notice that i will pay off six millions of guilders bearing 43 per cent interest, on the 1st of April, if the holders of

terms, is worthy of note.

vernment of the Havana having prohibited the reading of M. Sue's work. The Chamber of Deputies met on the 28th, but there was no business of interest before it.

M. Cortina, the chief of the Progressist party in Spain, has been elected deputy for Salamanca, by a large majority.

There is very little worthy of notice in the Madrid journals of the 27th ult. The only fact indeed of the slightest interest, if it be a fact, is in the Eco del Comercio. This journal states that the Jeauts are actively at work in Andalusia for the particular of the Sight of Strandoury 18th.

By the Lisbon mail, to the 28th ult., it appears that her Majesty was likely to carry into effect and now in exile in Spain and elsewhere. The Bill for the abolition of the Conservatorial Courts, in its definitive form, had been laid before the Chamber of Peputies. A project of law for the abolition of slavery in all the Portuguese poasessions, in the case of children horn siter the date of the Propused law, was presented to the Chamber of Peers, and transferred to the Special Anti-Slavery Committee. Another project of a very different kind, imposing penalties of inordinate severity in cases of amuggling of corn into the country, was introduced by Ministers. The Custom house receipts of Lisbon, Oporto, and See Custom New York, case and 126 casks at the Custom house receipts of Lisbon, Oporto, and See Custom New York, against 1019 barrels and 1260 casks at the Custom house receipts of Lisbon, Oporto, and See Custom New York, See barrels of Russian, against 3000 barrels and 1260 casks at the Custom house receipts of Lisbon, Oporto, and See Custom New York, See barrels of Paulations of the month of January, had greatly of restoring the old order of things, and they opened direct relations with Lisbon and Rome.

Portugal.

By the Lisbon mail, to the 26th ult., it appears that her Majesty was likely to carry into effect her anxiously desired purpose of granting an amnesty to the persons engaged in the late revolt, and now in exite in Spain and elsewhere. The Bill for the abolition of the Conservatorial Courts, in its definitive form, had been laid before the Chamber of Deputies. A project of law for the abolition of slavery in all the Portuguese pessessions, in the case of children born after the date of the promulgation of the proposed law, was presented to the Chamber of Peers, and transferred to the Special Anti-Slavery Committee. Another project of a very different kind, imposing penalties of inordinate severity in cases of smuggling of corn into the country, was introduced by Ministers. The Custom house receipts of Lisbon, Oporto, and Sete Casas, for the month of January, had greatly fallen off. The prosecutions for libels on the Government had again commenced. The first of six state prosecutions against an editor was heard on the 17th ult, and terminated in an acquittal.—A new financial statement, and a project of the capitalist Roma, on an extraordinary scale of magnitude, for the conversion of the interest of the foreign debt, and habilitating the Government to effect that object, and meet outstanding engagements, had been submitted, it was reported to the Minister Cabral, and hab been sanctioned by him. It was likely to be laid before the Cortes, notwithstanding the ministers Castro and Tojal were said to be unfavorable to it. The matter was said to be the subject of differences between Senhor Cabral and his colleagues, and of altercations between the Count Tojal and Senhor Roma. At the bottom of every financial measure in Portugal, a small incidental proposal for a large losa is susully found; in the present case, no doubt, Senhor Roma will not disappoint his patrons, or forego the opportunity of doing a little busine

1844 They amounted to 26,471,494 thalers; being 1,105,124 thalers more than in 1843.

Sweden.

A letter from Stockholm of the 14th ult. says:—
"The bill for equally dividing the family property, after disease, between all children, without distinction of age, and which has been adopted by the three States of the clergy, burgesses, and peasants, has just been rejected by the State of the nobility, after a long and stormy discussion. The numbers were 173 against it, and 72 in its favor. As the adoption of the bill in the three other States, with the Royal sanction, would be sufficient to convert tinto law, the State of the Nobles, by the same monthly, at once came to the determination of sending an humble petition to the King, beseeching his Majesty not to sanction the bill; because, if the custom of equally dividing property after decase might suit to a certain point the other classes of society, it was totally unfit for the nobility; and to establish such a system with respect to them, would be to attack one of their inalienable rights, and to inflict a most serious, if not irreparable injury on one of their greatest interests. Baron Jean de Cederstroem, who voted with the minority, protested solemnly against this resolution, which he designated as unconstitutional and insulting to the great majority of the Swedish nation.

Turkey:

A letter from Constantinople of the 12th ult., states that the representatives of the five great powers, not having been able in their first conference to come to an understanding as to the reply to be made to the note of the Turkish ministry relative to its project for settling the differences in the Lebanon, had held a second meeting, at which they agreed to a collective note. It appears, however, that the ambassadors reluse to take upon themselves to accept or reject the propositions of the Porte, and announce that they must apply for instructions to their respective courts.

We have received Bombay papers to 1st February, with intelligence from other parts of India to corresponding dates, and from China to the 18th December. The news from the Celestial Empire is totally without importance; but the accounts of the deaultory though harrassing warfare carrying on in Kolapore will be found of considerable interest. The troubles in the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree country, and the formidable robberies in the Northern Concan, continue almost unabated, in defiance of the efforts of an army of 12,000 men, scattered in detachments above and below the Ghauts. Affighanistan was tranquil.

Markets.

London Steek Exemance, March 5, two o'clock.—The

at Hudson.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SATURDAY, 7 o'clock, P. M.

state nonsecutions against an editor was heard on the 17th ult, and terminated in an acquittal—A new financial statements, and a project of the nitude, for the conversion of the interest of the foreign debt, and habitating the Government to effect that object, and meet custanding engagement of the misters of the foreign debt, and habitating the Government to effect that object, and meet custanding engagement of the misters of the foreign debt of the state of the state of the foreign debt of the state of the state

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Lest Evening—Ald. Schiffer.

Several petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating two gentlemen as members of the Municipal Police, vice two other gentlemen who have declined acting any lenger. Confirmed.

Jeffersen's Birithdoy Celebrated on the Wrong Day.—A resolution which passed the Board of Assistants for the holisting of the City Flags and Arms on the City Hall, upon the 2d day of April, in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, was adopted in concurrence.—A letter was read from Colonel Warner, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, stating that he had discovered that the birthday of Thomas Jefferson occurred on the 2d April, old; style, which made the anniversary occur upon the 18th of April, was style. The first resolution was then amended in accordance with the discovery.

The Streets—The Commission of chansing Streets reported upon netitions of citizes for the removal of filth and garbage from the slips—that the immense amount that had been collected was an evidence that the streets had been kept clean—but that it was necessary to adopt some plante remove the manure and street dirt as soon as it was collected—they accordingly recommended that barges be employed to receive the dirt as seen as collected, and transfer it to Blackwell's Island. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Alims House—A communication was received from the Superintendant of the Alms House, in obedience to a resolution, giving a list of the articles sold by the Superintendant of the Alms House, in obedience to a resolution, giving a list of the articles sold by the Superintendant of the Alms House, in obedience to a resolution, giving a list of the articles sold by the Superintendant of the Alms House, in obedience to a resolution, giving a list of the critical sold by the Superintendant of the Alms House, in the Chair).—

My Hancock to extend the pier between Barclay and Vesus ytreets. Adopted.

Reward for Illegal Voters.—A resolutio

to serve The last 10 o'clock adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS, March 31.—This Board met last evening, W. Everdell, Esq., in the clair. The minutes of warrants were opinion of the right to retain ridences of the tion of the process of the tion of the process of the country within roperty within roperty within roperty within 1, as had been to last the opinion to process of the country within 1, as had been to complete the complete th

Muich took splace on last Friday, at the Society Library. A member, in an under tone, "this is a new way of rais ingthe wind. It comes the day siter the fair."—Laid on the table.

Hese Company Disbanded—In favor of disbanding Hose Company No. 7, for abuse of their authority in allowing beys and losfers to join them—accurred in.

Appointment—Jo. C. Serrall, City Inspector. Concurred in.

Petition of Stephen Heustus, sweeper of Police Office, asking an increase of wages. Reistred.

Appointment—George Betts, Collector of certain assessments for sewer in Grand street.

In favor of improving stone trackways in Broadway;—enlarging them from two to three feet in width. Concurred in.

In favor of setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth street, between Avenues B and C. Concurred in.

In favor of setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth street, between Avenues B and C. Concurred in.

In favor of authorizing the Comptroller to lease certain lots in Third Avenue. Concurred in.

Mr. Harny called up "Document No. 20," being the "Report of Committee on Roads and Canels, and Groton Water," to whom was referred the consideration of the proposition to apply the Croton Water for the carrying off Contents of sowers, &c.

The Committee reported in favor of certain amendments thereto, when the Report was adopted. Ayes 14; noce 2.

Mr. Charlick moved a reconsideration of the question. The ayes and nays ware called. Lost.

In favor of paying J. Reynolds assessment of \$200, for redemption of sale of certain lot in Seventeenth street, Fifth Avenue, near Bloomingdele Road. Concurred in.

Vaier.—Resolution in favor of directing the Clerks of the polls, at the different polling places, to take down the names and residence of the different voters at the election which takes place on the 8th of April. Adopted.

More Jobbing—"Native" Manufacture.—Mr. Charlick offered the following resolution:

Mily John of the proper of the same of the polise and on the shand for his own use, and by whom made, (whether by prisoners or otherwise), and also what

oncurred in. The Board adjourned.

New York Post Oppice.—We learn from Savannah, that the newspape of forwarded to that place from this city by the first mail for the South effect the arrival of the last steemer, did not reach Savannah until a day after the New York papers containing the same news. This is a delay very prejudicial to the Boston papers, and happens much toe often to admit of excuse.—We sak the, particular attention of the New York Postmaster to its reform.—Boston Adv. March 31,

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Daly.

Manca 31.—James Smith vs. Patrick Refferty—Astien of trespass for assault and battery, sileged to have been committed on 27th April, 1944, at 33 Columbia street.—

The plaintiff was tenant to the detendant. The defendant entered the store at 11 o'clock at night, while a small party were enjoying themselves, and demanded rent; a lew words ensued; the landlord insisted; the tenant side he was just then engaged; the landlord segien insisted, and enclosed the tenant inside of the bar, where he was distributing his liquors; the landlord seized him; the tenant "let fly" a measure at his head; the parties were separated; peace was proclaimed. The tenant was peaceably seated in his back room, amids the dulest seunds of music, where "the piper tuned his pipes," and the many twinkhing feet of sylvan maids kept time to pastoral notes. At length the landlord's ire arose—he summoned his courage—he advanced—he struckithe white haired tenant, and felled him to the earth—consternation arose—tunult and disorder followed—blood streamed forth from the head of the plaintiff, covering the foor in large clots and bespattering the table cloth.

The plaintiff brought this setion to recover damages. Numerous witnesses were examined on his part—a different version was given by the defendant in some particulars. Judgment was given for plaintiff in the sum of \$50 damages.

D. Mejor, Esq. for plaintiff. J. B. Phillips, Esq. and Hay S. Mackay, Esqs. appeared for defendant, in the absence of Mr. Whiting, who was engaged in Polly Bodine's case.

Patrick Masterson vs. John O'Const, Lorenze Dible' and P. H. Blausett.—This was an action.

sence of Mr. Whiting, who was engaged in Polly Bodine's case.

Patrick Masterson vs. John O'Coner, Lorenze Dible" and P. H. Blauvelt.— This was an action of replevin, brough by the plaintiff to recover \$50 worth of property levied on in the month of August last. It appears that John O'Coner, one of the defendants, obtained judgment land issued execution against Peter Masterson, is ther of the plaintiff in this suit and that the officers who had the execution, now Dible, and Blauvelt, when they could not get the property of Peter Masterson, took and carried away the property of the plaintiff, consisting of one cart and about thirty-four gallons of gin. As iar as the testimony on the part of the plaintiff appears, it seems pretty strong against the defendant. The Court adjourned until this day, April 1, when defendant's attorneys will open for the defence.

For plaintiff, Judge Lynch and Mr. Mulvey. For de-

ior the defence.

For plaintiff, Judge Lynch and Mr. Mulvey. For defendant, Sherman and Griffith.

[From our Correspondent.]

Hudson, Sunday Evening,
March 30th, 1845.

Your anticipations in regard to the result of the tal weeks of intrepid argument, the cause of the people and the accused remains just where it was at starting. Dr. Boughten is remanded to prison, and the ubiquitous Big Thunder is no place at allor as we say in law—non est inventus.

If I had a pen of fifty pencil power I might attempt to sketch the highly worked up state of pubtempt to sketch the highly worked up state of public feeling that prevailed here for the two last days of the trial. From the beginning it was an object, not of idle curiosity to loalers and loungers, as is often the case about courts of justice; but it was the centre of attraction and deep interest to the distant and remote dwellers of the country for forty miles round. Bronzed and athletic farmers came a day or two's journey in their wagons to hear what was to be said against anti-rentism, having heafd a good deal for it, with all the devotion of the Mussulman on a journey to Mecca. Men took their seats in court in a business like manner, and with the air of persons who intended to retain them, and their serious and scrutinizing visages were calculated to impart the impression that they were all sworn as jurors.

Agreeing with all you said, in relation to this prosecution, in the Herald, and duly impressed with the gravity of the issue, and the principles involved, I was present, myself, during nearly all the time occupied in trying Boughton on the indictment for robbery. I could say a good deal upon the merits of the case in detail; but my remarks would, I fear, be too voluminous, il I came to the particulars of the evidence, and, therefore, it may be better to generalize in what I may say—and I am the more inclined to do so, as one consideration appears to me as more deserving of notice than these details—and that is, the probable consequences of the result of the trial.

It is to be regretted that the Jury did not agree, and remove, by a clear decision, the incertitude and delusion that hangs about the anti-rent agitalic feeling that prevailed here for the two last days

and demone that hangs about the anti-rent aginate and delusions that hangs about the anti-rent agination. What good grounds are there for saying that these disguised, and armedand affiliated societies of ignorant men, will not continue to resist the law with impainity? What good reason is there to remove the lear, that they may not, with this precedent of the impotence of law—of all but an acquittal before them, reaounce whatever intention they had to "bury their tomahawks, and threw away their scalping knives," when it is now apparent that, with the aid of a square foot of colored calico for a mask, they can commit highway robbery on the Sheriff of the county? It is to be feared that these lawless men will go farther than they have yet done and fare no worse.

No doubt can exist that there is a very general and settled feeling against the claims of the landlords in this part of the country. This was proved by the difficulty there was in finding a Jury, and perhaps some would say from the manner in which that jury disposed of the case. I would not go to far as to say that any other jury would have acted differently, in review of the evidence. Far to it from me to impeach the conduct of men whe swore solemaly to judge righteously and justly; but without insisting that I must be right in regretting their decision, I will say that even jurors may be wrong without intending it.

You may think it a singalar opinion, but I am free to confess it as mine, that it would have been better, had the arrest of Boughton and his associates not taken place. In the first place, he is either guilty or innocent; if guilty, what effect must this lailure to convict him have on the thousands who know exactly how far he is implicated in the anti-rent outrages? Why, they will say "we can do as we please; we can laugh at the landlord, worry the sheriff, mock the law, and beful the same and the same time of the sheriff than pay money out of our own."

On the other hand, if Dr. Boughton is innocent, who could avoid sympathising with him o